THE EVENING CRITIC.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST. 1868.

LYING IN STATE

In the Magnificent Catafalque in Cleveland.

The second edition of Saturday's Critic black goods. At the south of the structure a large platform has been erected, on a level with the entafalque, on which sit the eminent visitors, the clergy and the singing societies. The catafalque is entered from the east and west by an inclined platform, covered with mating. It is sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of not less than thirty persons abreast. During the casket was immediately placed in a large hearse, which was massively draped in mourning. It was drawn by four jet black horses, with black broadcloth neek and body blankets, trimmed with deep, silver fringe. Each horse was ied by a colored groom. The first to alight from the train were General Sherman and staff. They formed parallel lines along the platform, between which the immediate members of the family of the late.

The estiling of the canony was arranged.

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The estiling of the canony was arranged. at Cleveland.

Arrangements had all been completed for the reception of the remains at the depot for an hour before the train arrived, and the casket was immediately placed in a large hearse, which was massively draped in mourning. It was drawn by four jet black horses, with black broadcloth neck and body blankets, trimmed with deep, silver fringe. Each horse was led by a colored groom. The first to alight from the train were General Sherman and staff. They formed parallel lines along the platform, between which the immediate members of the family of the late President walked, two by two, to the carriages which were in waiting for them.

mediate members of the family of the late President walked, two by two, to the carriages which were in waiting for them. Mrs. Garfield, her son Harry and her daughter Mollie first entered a carriage. As Mrs. Garfield passed down the platform leaning on the arm of her son and accompanied by Secretary Blaine, every eye was upon her. She was closely veiled, but her face could be easily seen. Her expression was somewhat careworn, but firm, and she exhibited remarkable fortitude as she passed through the throngs of people about the depot.

At the Bepet.

As soon as the remains had been deposited in the hearse the church bells commenced tolling, and continued until the procession reached the public square. The escort from the depot to the pavilion in the square consisted of the Oriental Knights Templar of Cleveland, 150 strong; the Holy Rood Commandery of Cleveland, 55 strong, and the Columbia Knights Templar, of Washington, about 100 strong. The dead President was if member of the latter commandery, Besides these organizations there were the Cleveland City Troop and several others. Four hundred members of the State militia were in attendance in the neighborhood of the depot, acting principally as guards. The crowd was very large and extended for two or three blocks in either direction from the station. Perfect order prevailed, however, every one appearing to realize the solemnity of the occasion.

Ploral Contributions.

The car in which the casket was brought was filled with flowers, which almost hid

The car in which the casket was brought was filled with flowers, which almost hid the coffin from sight. The coffin was wrapped in a large flag and in triple folds of fine crape. Upon it were a few white flowers and some large green leaves. It was borne from the train by ten United States borne from the train by ten United States artillery men, who wore white helmets, and who, with drawn swords, took up their positions beside the hearse. As soon as the casket had been placed in the hearse the beautiful black horses drew it slowly down the avenue toward the file of soldiers and Knights Templar, who were drawn up on the west side and faced east, with heads reverently bowed. Slowly the procession took up its march down the avenue.

As the column, headed by three platoons of police, started from the Euclid avenue station, St. Paul's church bell commenced

station, St. Paul's church bell commenced tolling. Other churches along the line fol-lowed and added to the solemnity of the

The Fineral Cortege.

The immediate members of the family took the first carriages, and were followed by the members of the Cabinet. Ex-President Hayes occupied a carriage with Secretary Windom, with whom he walked from the cars arm-in-arm; Colouels Rockwell and Swaim—the old friends of the deceased President, and who were constantly with him throughout his illness, also occupied one carriage by themselves; Dr. S. B. Boynton, the family physician, accompanied some of the ladies. Mrs. Garfield did not go to the public square, but was driven at once to the residence of Mr. Mason, whose guest she will be while in the city. Col. A. F. Rockwell, Judge Advocate-General Swaim, C. O. Rockwell, Col. Corbin, Private Secretary Brown, ex-Clerk Warren S, Young and Mr. Judd, the telegraph operator of the Exceutive Mansion; Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department, and Mr. Sweet, private secretary to Secretary Lincoln, occupied carriages immediately after the members of the Cabinet. Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown devoted his time to properly scating the members of the family and seeing that the carriages were started without delay. Dr. Power, pastor of the Christian Church of Washington, accompanied the remains, as did a delegation from Ohio. The time occupied The Funeral Cortege. Washington, accompanied the remains, as did a delegation from Ohio. The time occupied in starting the procession was nearly an hour. The Congressional train arrived about fifteen minutes after the funeral train, and the joint committee of the two houses of Congress were promptly furnished with car-riages and driven with the procession to the

public square.

Shortly after the remains were placed on the bier on the catafalque Gov. Foster announced, at the request of Mrs. Garfield, that the coffin would not be opened.

Description of the Catafalque.

The catafalque upon which the casket rests is five and a half feet high, covered with black velvet, and handsomely festooned. A long carpeted walk ascends to the floor from the east and west fronts. The pavilion is seventy-two feet high to the apex of the roof. From the centre of the roof rises a beautiful gilt spear, supporting the figure of an angel twenty-four feet high. The columns at each side of the arches are ornamented by shields of beautiful design and exquisitely draped. Over these are suspended unfurled flags. The centres of the arches sear similar shields. On the angles of the roof are groups of Description of the Catafalque. On the angles of the roof are groups o furled flags. Projecting from the angles of the base are elevated platforms, to be oc-cupied by uniformed guards. Each plat-

and west entrances to Monumental Park are heavy gothic arches, with drive-ways and openings for foot passengers on each side. They are situated a sufficient disside. They are situated a sufficient dis-tance from the catafalque to appear to be a part of it. The eastern one is covered with crape, with white and black trimmings run-ning down each column, and the top bordered with blue and white stars. Added to these are several golden shields. The western gateway is similar in construction, and seems fairly to close up Superior street. On the extreme outside pillars are the names of the States in black letters. The north and south approaches are in reality names of the States in black letters. The north and south approaches are in reality gateways, being built with bas-reliefs draped in white, with one large central arch, and heavy posts on either side. Sur-mounting all appear large golden eagles and other appropriate designs. The catafalque, however, is the great tempo-rary monument of attraction. Standing rary monument of attraction. Standing with its four open arches, and surmounted by its massive golden ball, its combined grandeur requires a closer scrutiny to fully proving on each of its four grandeur requires a closer scrutiny to mily appreciate it. Resting on each of its four corners is a cannon, heavily draped in black. Large black flags droop from each side immediately beneath the cornice, and still lower full the national colors, with streamers of crape alternating with the bars of red and white. An elegant shield, several feet in length compressed of sworks is conspicuin length, composed of swords, is conspicu-ously displayed on the octagon faces of the four sides. Half circling the arches are

rowned by a large urn wreathed with immortelles.

The ceiling of the canopy was arranged with alternate bands of black cloth, white silk, and a bright red material. The casket stood on a dais of ample size, covered with black broadcloth, and bordered along the edge with immortelles.

SUNDAY IN CLEVELAND.

Unparalleled Scenes on the Streets of the City Yesterday. A dispatch from Cleveland dated last

night says:

The scenes at the public square and upon the streets leading to it to-day have been unparalleled in the history of the country. At an early hour throngs of people began to gather about the gates leading to the park. The finishing touches had been given the pavilion during the night, and as the morning light fell upon it, it stood a beautiful and impressive creation. Around the public square the guards from the regiments of Ohio State troops paced unceasingly. The Knights Templar guarded the casket throughout the night. The vigit was shared by members of the Cleveland Grays. The hour of 9 o'clock this morning was fixed for the opening of the gates and allowing the people to pass through. Long before that time the throng from the western entrance on Superior street, where the people were to enter, had grown to immense proportions. Citizens from every portion of the eity came, hoping by the early visit to avoid the crowd which would accumulate later in the day. The trains which had begun arriving on various roads contained thousands to swell the throng. By 9 o'clock a line formed of persons standing four abreast, extended down Superior street nearly a quarter of a mile. Precisely at 9 o'clock the gates were thrown open and the people were permitted to enter in double columns. The scenes at the catafalque in the early pact of the day were very touching. Women and men, many of whom had known him for years, gave way to emotion, and their tears and sobs were constant. Soon, however, word came that the line was growing rapidly longer and that from the appearances the number to visit the remains would be very large, and that from the appearances the number to origin the reasons abreast instead of two, and a detachment of soldiers was thrown out along the line to preserve order and hasten the movements of the people. By these means and a constant effort to accelerate the movements of these passing the catafalque, from 100 to 200 persons stood upon the sidewalks waiting for positions, or filing along the line

the pavilion.

At 10 o'clock this evening the gates were closed, a continuous string of people having passed through during the fourteen hours they had been opened. During the last three hours they marched eight abreast, the line dividing at the pavilion entrance and passing four abreast on each side. Estimates of the number passing the catafalque to-day range from 125,000 to 150,000.

The faces them All Night.

The Gates Open All Night. At 11 p. m. the crowd continued so great that it was decided to leave the gates open all night, so that the casket will be on view ontinuously until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Elegant Imported

souvenirs will be presented to every lady visitor to our establishment at our formal reopening on Saturday, October 1. A. Saks & Co., strictly one-price clothiers, 316

Petition for Divorce.

To-day Mary V. Waters filed her bill for a divorce from John W. Waters. The parties were married in this city in 1865, and have had three children. The bill cupied by uniformed guards. Each platform was provided with a suitable piece of
field artillery. The structure is appropriately decorated from base to dome with
white and black crape. Flowers and flags
will be displayed in various portions of the
payllion.

The interior was beautiful with rare
plants, choice flowers, and exquisite floral
designs, two carloads of which are from Cinthe interior was provided with rare
plants, choice flowers, and exquisite floral
designs, two carloads of which are from Cinthe annulment of the marriage.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons." Fresh Alderney butter, churned every morning, and delivered in 1-16"Ward" prints

at 40c, per lb. Also, cottage cheese, 5c, per ball; buttermilk, 5c, per quart, and sweet milk, 5c, per quart. Feminine Spite.

Courier-Journal.

A Louisville lady is auxious to learn, A Louisville lady is anxious to learn, "why is it that a man entering, alone, a church of empty pews, and scating himself, always puts his hat in the pew in front of him instead of laying it at his side, the front pew being as liable to be filled as any other." She thinks it may be for the same reason that, as has always been noticed, when this animal comes out of a saloon wiping his mouth, he goes one way and looks another.

National Hotel Arrivals. S. D. Herrman, Nebraska; W. W. Culver, St. Louis; W. M. Barber, Boston; G. J. Garrett, Columbus, Ga.; C. T. Clagett, Md.; R. E. Brandt, Md.; A. Schener, Ga.; O. Scotten, Detroit; M. J. Doyle, Fia.; J. R. Dayis, Richmond; M. Ten Eyck, N. Y.; C. Carrera, N. Y.; James R. Porter, Mass.; George Hill, N. Y.; J. W. Foster, Va.; A. Lowery, Phila.; W. P. Stokes, Phila.

DRAFTS on London, Dublin and Paris, at H. D. Cooke, Jr., & Co.'s, 1429 F st.

A Southern journal says that in public ously displayed on the octagon faces of the four sides. Half circling the arches are choice terms upon a white background, archive faces in the South women are treated that if the mortal stroke was given in ranged in triangular shape, and heavy gold the North or in England.

But it was a matter of doubt whether at common law, when a man died in one county of a wound received in another, the

offense could be considered as having been completely committed in either county. There are high authorities for saying that at common law a trial might always be had in the county where the mortal blow was given, for that alone is the act of the party, and the death is but the consequence, in support of which is cited 1st East, P. C., 361; 1st Hale, P. C., 426; 2d Whar. Crim. Law, 1052, note h.; yet Lord Hale after-ward says; "On the other hand, as to some respects, the law regards the death as the consummation of the crime and not merely

To remove this doubt the statute of 2d and 3d Edward VI., ch. 24, section 2, enacted that when a man died in one county of a wound received in another the trial should be in the county where the death

happened.
This statute was afterward repealed by

should be in the county where the death happened.

This statute was afterward repealed by the 12th sec. of George IV., ch. 6t, which provided that when any felony shall be begun in one county and completed in another it may be inquired of, tried and punished in either of the counties.

This is the law of England at this time. In several of the States of the United States is similar statutes have been chaeted. In Massachusetts, for example, it is enacted that if a mortal wound is given on the high seas or on land, either within or without the limits of that State, by reason whereof death ensues in any county thereof, the offense may be prosecuted in the county where the death happened. (Gen. Stat. 71, sec. 19.)

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Macloon and others, it was held under the statute that a citizen of another State could be convicted of the manslaughter of a person who died within the commonwealth of injuries inflicted on the high seas. (101 Mass., 1.)

In Michigan, under a similar statute, a carose where the fatal wound was given in a navigable fresh water river within the boundaries of Canada, but the death occurred in Michigan, the Court in the boundaries of Canada, but the death occurred in Michigan, the Court in the boundaries of Canada, but the death occurred in Michigan, the Court in the District of Columbia, containing the wound were not confined to Canada, but continued to operate until the crime was consummated in that State. This was the name of the court till 1863, that the consequences of the wound were not confined to Canada, but continued to operate until the crime was consummated in that State is codified in sec. 750 and sections to perate until the crime was consummated to the same extent as if the wounding and the the activation of the crime was consummated to the same extent as if the wounding and the crime was consummated to the clear intent of the statute to make it such to the consequences of the wound were not confined to Canada, but continued to operate until the crime was consum fense of which the prisoner was convicted; that the consequences of the wound were not confined to Canada, but continued to operate until the crime was consummated by death. If such killing did not at common law constitute murder, it was the clear intent of the statute to make it such to the same extent as if the wounding and death had both occurred in the State. (Tyler vs. State of Mich., 333.) There was a strong dissenting opinion in the case, taking the ground that the murder was committed where the blow was given, and that the State had no jurisdiction of the case.

In New Jersey a statute is in force nodeled after the English statute of George

IV. before cited.

In the case of Hunter vs. The State, recently tried and determined under this statute in New Jersey, it was held that when a mortal blow was given within the jurisdiction of the State and the death occurred in another State the court of New Jersey have cognizance of the crime by force

may be found in the county where the death happened. (Steerman vs. State, 10 Mo., 503.)

The case of Riley vs. The State, arising in Tennessee in 1849, was tried under a statute which provided that in all criminal cases the trial shall be held in the county cases the trial shall be held in the county in which the offense may have been com-mitted. It appeared that the blow was given in one county and the death occurred in another. The statute using the word "offense," the question what constituted the offense was discussed.

Under the statute referred to the court held that the offense was committed where the blow was given.

the blow was given.

In Iowa a statute provides that when a criminal act has been committed in one county and consummated in another, the offender may be indicted in either county. In Nash vs. The State, 2 Iowa, it was held that when a mortal blow was inflicted in Scott County, from which the death took place in Muscatine County, the latter county had invisible from

yard, magazine, or in any place or district of country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall, on conviction, suffer death, and by the 8th section, if any person shall coumit on the high seas, or in any river, harbor, basin or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, murdes, such offender shall suffer death, and the trial shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended or where he may b

ought.
Under the eighth section of this statute it was held in McGill's case that both the mortal stroke must be given and the death hap-pen on the high seas to give the courts of the United States jurisdiction, and that when the wound was given in the harbor of St. Francois, but the death did not happen until the deceased was removed to the land, the offense was not cognizable under the statute. (U.S. vs. McGill, 4 Dallas, 42.) The same rule was laid down in the case of U. S. vs. Armstrong, 2 Curtis C. C., 446.
This defect in the statute was afterward remedied as to murder by the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1825, which provided that if any person shall give a wound on the high seas, and the person wounded shall afterward die of such wound on the shall atterward die of such wound on the land, within or without the jurisdiction of the United States, the United States courts shall have jurisdiction of the offense, and afterward as to manuslaughter by the act of 1857, ch. 116, sec. 1. The statues, how-ever, it will be observed, relate only to wounds given on the waters described in the act.

the act.

The question where a wound is given on land in one district and the death occurs in another is not touched.

But in 1809, there then being no statute

WHERE GAN GUITEAU BE TRIED 7

A Complete Synopsis of All the Laws
Bearing on the Case.

Through the courtesy of Judge Joseph
H. Robinson, the Assistant Solicitor of the
Treasury, and one of the ablest and most
careful lawyers under the Government,
The Chitric is favored to give his synopsis
of all the laws, common and statute, bearing upon the much-mooted question as to
the locality where the assassin of President
Garfield can be legally tried. It is the completest and most comprehensive document
to the United States provides that an accaned person shall be tried in the State and
district wherein the crime shall have been
committed, which district shall have been
committed, which district shall have been
committed, which district shall have
pressive the present of Columbia, and the death happened in Mary
James Laws
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in the Constitution of the United States.

The present case was, therefore, clearly provided for under this act. But the law was not codified in sec. 731, Revised Statutes, as it originally passed.

The codifiers, for some reason which does not appear, changed somewhat the phrascology of the act referred to. They use the words "judicial circuit" instead of "judicial district;" so that the section, as codified, reads: "When any offense is begun in one judicial circuit and completed in another, it shall be doemed to have been committed in either, and be tried, determined, and punished in either district."

This change throws doubt upon the point

This change throws doubt upon the point whether the Supreme Court of this District under this section would have jurisdiction of the offense in question, because the District of Columbia may not be held to be a judicial circuit. But this doubt may be comewhat lessened when it is observed that judicial circuit. But this doubt may be somewhat lessened when it is observed that see. 731, Revised Statutes, provides that such offense may be "dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either district." To make the section consistent it would seem that the words circuit and district should be construed as meaning the same thing. Should there be doubt as to the covere interpretation the court would

It would seem, therefore, under the stat-ute quoted, though there is no judicial de-cision on the subject, that while some doubt as before stated, is thrown on the question by the language of Sec. 731, yet that it would not be a violent construction to hold that the District may be considered indicial circuit for the purpose of the set. to hold that the District may be considered a judicial circuit for the purpose of the act, and that, therefore, the defendant may be held and punished in the District of Columbia. But if the statute fails to give the court jurisdiction, it will be seen that the law is by no means settled as to what constitutes murder. While the court in Bladen's case, before cited, held that to constitute murder in Alexandria (then in the

curred in another State the court of New cylersey have cognizance of the crime by force of the statute. (40 N. J., 548.)

In Mississippi the indictment must by the statute be found in the county where the death occurred, and the indictment must so state. (Turner vs. State, 28 Miss., 684.)

In Missouri it was held that when the mortal wound was given in one county and death occurred in another the indictment of the grave doubts expressed by the complete the composition of the grave doubts expressed by the comas conclusive on the question as to what constitutes the crime of murder. The opinion that the fatal blow constituted the crime seems quite as authoritive as the

case decided in England in 1831, in which t was held that giving the blow which aused the death constituted the felony, and that the languishing is not any part of the offense: that, therefore, an indictment which charged that the prisoner gave the deceased a mortal blow in the County of Middlesox, and that he languished and died in the

and that he languished and died in the County of Kent was good. (Rex vs. Hargrave, 1 C. and P., 170.)

Cole's case, Plowden 401, is also to the same point. Cole was indicted for the murder of Elizabeth Pembroke, who was wounded on the 12th of February and died on the 18th of June following. Cole pleaded an intermediate pardon of all felonies. It was arread on the part of the Crown that place in Muscatine County, the latter county had jurisdiction.

Coming now to legislation on this question by the United States it appears that by the 3d section of the act of April 30, 1790, Congress provided that every person who commits murder within any fort, arsenal, docknown that must be seen as a constant of the part of the part of the proposition of the section of the se "that the pardon discharged the prisoner because the wound given by him was the cause of the felony, the giving of which wound was an offense and misdemeanor against the Queen, and that being pardoned, all the consequences that followed from said offense were also pardoned thereby."

Our fall stock of ready-made clothing and piece goods is now complete. Eisman Bros., Tailors and Clothiers, corner of Seventh and E streets.

advertised in another column, is an article of real merit and is worth its weight in gold. It will positively do what is claimed for it. Money cheerfully refunded to all using it a Money electrons reasonable length of time if they are not satisfied. Mr. R. K. Helphenstine, the well-known druggist, Fourteenth and F streets—Ebbitt House—is the agent.

A calm, delightful autumn night, A moon's mysterious golden light; A maiden at her window height In robes of pure and fleccy white.

A lover tripping from afar, With tuneful voice and light guitar. To woo his radiant guiding star.

A lute with soft, Insidious twang— Oh! but how the doting lover sang, A bull-dog, with a remorseless fang A nip, a grip, a deathly pang.

A maiden with a startled glance, A shricking for deliverance, A kind of weird, hilarious dance, A pair of riven docskin pants. A malden fainting with affright, A lover in a sickening plight: A buil-dog chuckling with delight— A wild, delirious autumn night.

-"Yes, I know something; but I will we out nothing more to reporters." -E. C.

-"Why don't you put the opinions of minent lawyers in THE CRITIC?"-E. A.

—"Oh! isn't that shameful. Mr. Police-man, pray protect me,"—Many ladies in the press at the depot. -" Be careful of flatterers. The men w

pay compliments often never pay anything else."—Charley Wroe. -"I'm looking on the happy autumn fields and thinking of the days that are no more."—Sebastian Amau.

"The quantity of blood in the human

body at any given moment is from thirty to forty pints."-Dr. Walter. A fellow who reveled in jokes,
Played many a trick on his fokes.
This deceitful young one,
Raised many a stur,
But all that he said was a hokes,"
—Eil Perkins.

There was a cadet named Gliquot,
The ladles thought him a great bot.
When ordered out West,
Fear entered his brost,
And he said he would rather not got.
—Gen, Howard.

And he said he would rather not got."

—Gen. Howard.

Injustice and Tyranny.

To the Editor of The Ecaing Critic:

The part taken by you on behalf of the employees of the Government Printing office against the despotic decisions of Jno.

D. Defrees entitles you to the thanks of every lover of justice. The conduct of Defrees is simply gratuitous oppression. The force at the Government Printing office is borne on the rolls precisely as is that at the Treasury or Interior Departments, and as the pay to the clerks and employees of the Treasury and Interior go on regularly, without deduction for holidays, so should that to printers and binders at the U. S. Printing office. Defrees, it is understood, considers these men as laborers, payable only when at work.

Let us look at this and present an illustration. Brown is in the Land Office shoving a pen. White is at the printing office setting type. Brown has been writing up the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which White has been setting up.—A holiday comes. Then, according to Defrees' ideas, the man who writes is entitled to pay during the holiday, while the one who puts the manuscript into print is not. Each are alike working for the Government and for a like end—the publication of the report of the Commissioner of the Government and for a like end—the publication of the report of the Commissioner of the Government and for a like end—the publication of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. We demand and expect the most rigid economy in the management of all Departments of the Government, but who advocates the cheating of the employees out of wages fairly due them? The sooner President Arthur fires out John D. Defrees the sooner he will secure the blessing of every just and honorable man and woman.

Fere Lance.

John B. Befrees.

John D. Defrees.

To the Editor of the Evening Critic . If Mr. Defrees has no authority to pay his employees for holidays and time lost by closing the office on public occasions, is he not liable to prosecution for the return of money so paid before he became so conscientions? During his first term he paid for all holidays and for all days when the office was closed except from lack of work. Another query: Why should the employees of the Government Printing Office, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and of the Navy-yard be treated differently from Department clerks in the matter of m Department clerks in the matter of t time? Plen.

To the Editor of the Ecening Critic; crime seems quite as authoritive as the contrary one.

And as said by the Supreme Court in Tennessee, in Riley's case, this view is more in accordance with common opinion.

In confirmation also of this may be cited a case decided in England in 1831, in which twas hold the same as though at work. What a bulletin writer Defrees would make!

N. EWDEAL.

A boat race lately rowed by two crews of girls is described in the Cincinnati Enquirer as funny. "Now and then a fair rower caught a crab—that is, in other than boating English, she didn't get the blade of her oar out of the water promptly at the conclusion of the stroke; then the handle conclusion of the stroke; then the handle end flew back to whack her in her dear lit-tle stomach, and she tumbled backward off her seat, while her light heels twinkled blithesomely above the gunwale of the beat?"

The Kansas plains are bright with sun flowers, and people speak of Kansas as sunflower State.

A Frenchman has discovered that the principle of the revolver was put into prac-tical application by a gunmaker at St. Etienne in the eighteenth century.

AUCTION SALES.

BY DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. O STREET. O STREET.

NORTHERN MARKET STALLS AT PUBLIC ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 26. 1881. AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M. AT THE MARKET HOUSE, COR. THE AND O STS. N. W. The stalls will be disposed of to the highest bidder for a term of ten years; one fourth of bonus money to be paid in cash, and the balance in notes payable in 6, 12, 18, 24, 20 and 26 months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Further particulars as to rental, &c., given on day of sale. B. H. WARNER, Auctioneer.

R. H. WARNER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY SITUATED NO. 136
SINTH ST. S. W. AND NO. 418 WASHINGTON ST., IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court
of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity
offer for sale, at public auction. The Court
of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity
offer for sale, at public auction. The Court
of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity
offer for sale, at public auction. The Court
of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity
offer for sale, at public auction. The Court
of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity
offer for sale, at public auction. The St. at 5
processes, on part of lot if in sale at 18, 18, 1, 16
for the same at the southwest currier of said lot,
thence north 2 feet Tinches, thence due cast 14
feet to said alley, thence with the south line of
a both 14 feet north of a public alley, thence south
14 feet to said alley, thence with the south line of
said lot to the place of beginning, improved by a
three-story frame dwelling; and, finnediately
thereafter, in front of the premises, part of lots 24
and 25 of Kennedy & Webb's subdivision (recorded), of part of original lot 1, in square 518, being the
west 6 inches of said lot 25, and the east 11 feet 6
inches of said lot 24, fronting in all 12 feet, by a
depth of 80 feet, improved by a two-story brick
house.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree: Onehouse.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree: One third of the purchase money in eash, and the residue in equal lessalments in six, twelve and eight een months, with interest at 6 per cent. A dopost of \$50 on each parcel cold will be required when the property is struck off. Terms of sale to be compiled in ten days from day of sale.

FIELD K. ROONES.

se14,10,19,21,21,26,28,30,oc1,3 New and Second-Hand Furniture BOUGHT AND SOLD AT 325 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Event of the Season.

GRAND OPENING at the PALAIS ROYAL

New Double Store.

Novelties! Unparalleled Attractions!

Monday and Tuesday, October 3 and 4.

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

Tender many thanks to the Citizens of Washington for the liberal patronage, kind feelings and encouragement shown them since the Opening of their New Store. The intention, as heretofore, is to sell the

Best Grade of Clothing

Only, which they will invariably place at the Lowest Prices. They have certainly commenced operations in earnest, and are fully prepared for an extensive Fall and Winter business.

S. KATZENSTEIN, Manager,

310 SEVENTH STREET.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Constant Quotations.

Direct and Private Wire to New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Orders in Stocks and Investment Securities Executed with Despatch

Government Bonds, Foreign Exchange, Coin, &c.

H. D. COOKE, Jr., & CO., Bankers,

1429 F STREET. We invite the Public to examine our Quotations and avail themselves of our services as Brokers in Buying and Selling.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HARVEY'S

Restaurant and Oyster Saloon The Largest and Most Complete in the country Constantly on had every brand of Oysters four in American Waters, with a boundless variety of GAME, and every deflency that the Norther Eastern and Southern Markets can produce. Also

IMMENSE LUNCH COUNTER. Our Table d'Hote cannot be excelled in quality and variety.

Harver, the Originator of STEAMED OYSTERS HARVEY & HOLDEN, Proprietors.

BOOTS AND SHOES. GEO. F. BENKERT,

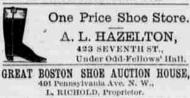


GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BOOTS AND SHOES W. S. BROWN.

211 and 211% PENN. AVENUES, E. HAHN'S FAMOUS \$2.50 CALF BOOT, 816 Seventh Street and 1922 Penn. ave. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

L. HEILBRUN'S SHOE HOUSE, 402 SEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST Sign of "The Old Woman in Window."

TO SAVE MONEY BUY YOU! BOOTS AND SHOES A. SOMMERS, No. 609 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.



W. H. WHEATLEY'S Steam Dyeing and Wet and Dry Scouring fostablishment, will call for and deliver work anywhere in the Datrick, upon receipt of address by mail or otherwise. Goods received and returned by mail and express from and to all parts of the country. No. loss fold 40) Jefferson street, near Bridge, ticorgetows, D. C. apti

WATCHES. A Gold Watch for \$15. A Better Gold Watch for \$20, \$55, \$30 and \$50. Silver Watches from \$5 to \$20. Jeweiry, Silverware, Clocks, Speciacies, at J. S. BLACKFORD'S, New No. 3125 BRIDGE STREET.

S. M. WATERS, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER All Work Warranted. occ-JOHN H. SCHULTZE, 56 Bridge street, Keeps the best 5 and 10 ct. Cigars to be found it learnetown. Sunday and Weekly Pupers, Sta lonery, etc.

New Hardware and Harness Store, H. P. GILBERT, & High Street, Hardware and Harness at reasonable rates, larness repaired. Special Bargains in New and Second-

A. TALLENT, Practical Upholsterer, Upholatering in all its branches. Furniture Re RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

THE MODEL PAST LINE,
AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN
THE EAST AND THE WEST,
VIA Washington.
DOUBLE TRACE: JANNEY COUPLER!
Schedule to take effect Sunday, May 22d, 1881

Schedule to take effect Sunday, May 23d, 1851
A. M. LEAVE WASHINGTON;
B. 20—CHICAGO, CHICHNATI ANDST, LOUIS FAS
EXPRISSS.
5.00—Ballimore, Ellicot City and Way Stations
16.40—BALTIMORE EXPRISSS.
9.00—Ballimore, Annapolis and Way. (Pied
mont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hageratowe
and Way, via Richy.)
B.10—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
B.15—PHILAGELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTO
EXPRISS. Parior cars to New York.
9.40—STAUNTION and VALLEY EXPRISS. (Con
nects for Hageratown and at Point of Rocks
for Frederick.)
19.00—Ch Sunday only—Baltimore, Annapolis and
Way.

Way,
10.00—Haltimore Express, Stops at Hyatia
ville, College, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapoli
Junetton, Jessep's and Hanover,
10.40—PITISBURGH, CHECAGO, CINCINNATI and
N. St. LOUIS EXPRESS.

P. M. 12.10 - Baltimore, Ellicot City, Annapolis and Way

12.10—Baltimore, Ellicot City, Annapolis and Way Stations, (1.25—On Sunday Only, for Baltimore and Way 12.15—Baltimore Express, (1.20—Baltimore Express, (1.20—Baltimore and Way Stations, (Winebester, Frederick, Hagerstown and Way, via Relay, 1.20—Baltimore and Way Stations, (Winebester, Frederick, Hagerstown and Way, via Relay, Stops at Express, Frederick, Via Relay, Stops at Express, Frederick, Via Relay, Stops at 4.40—Baltimore Annopolis and Way Stations (1.40—Baltimore Annopolis and Way Stations) of focks and Way, (On Sanday to Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winebester and Way, (On Sanday to Point of Rocks and Way, Stations, of focks and Way Stations, (1.45—Baltimore) Express, (Martinaburg and Way, via Relay, Stops at Hyatisville and Laurel, (1.45—Baltimore and Way Stations, (1.45—Baltimore, Hyatisville and Laurel, Express, (1.47)—Fersburgon, Cincinnati, and Sr. Loure

7.30 - BALTIMORK, HYATTSVILLE BUT DAUGH.

PATFERS,

19.15 - PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, BUT ST. LOUID

EXPERSS,

19.50 - PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON

EXPENSS, Sleeping cars to New York.

10.00 - BALTIMORK, HYATTSVILLE, and LAUREL

EXPENSS, Stops on signal or to let off passongers at any station between Washington

and Annapolis Junction.

(Padly, ISanday only, Other trains daily except Sanday.

ept Sunday. All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station. For further information apply at the Baltimore 4 Oblo Ficket Offices, Washington Station, and 4th and 13th Ferna, avenue, cor. of 14th street, when a orders will be taken it." baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

1881 THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE. TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

DOUBLE TRACK, STEEL RAILS.

TO THE MORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

DOUBLE TRACK, STEEL BAILS.

Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment
IN SEFFECT MAY 16, 1881.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from depocorner of Sixth and B streets,
as follows:
For Philsburg and the West, 5,00 a. m. Daily with
Sleeping cars to Philsburg and Chicago; now a
m. daily, with Sleeping cars from Harrisburg
to Chechman, St. Louis and Chicago; now a
m. daily, with Sleeping cars from Harrisburg
to Chechman, St. Louis and Chicago; now a
daily, with Relace Car to Philsburg.
BAITHORIE & POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Canandaigna, hochester, Buffalo, Ningara
Falls, with Farlor Car to Watkins and the
North, 8 a. m. daily, except Sunday,
To Watkins and Matkin's.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira
10,30 a. m. daily, except Sunday,
200, 10,00 and 10,15 p. m. On Sunday, 200, 10,05
and 10,15 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman
Palace Cars, 9,30 a. m., daily, except Simiday.

For Rookiyn, N. Y., all through fraing connect
Jersey City with basis of Brooklyn Aunes, affording direct transfer to Pullon street, avoidling double forthing caross New York city.

For Philadelphia, 800 a. m., 10,30 a. m., 200, 5,40,
10,50 and 10,15 p. m. On Sanday at 2,00, 5,50
10,50 and 10,15 p. m. On Sanday at 2,00, 5,50
10,50 and 10,15 p. m. On Sanday at 2,00, 5,50
10,50 and 10,15 p. m. On Sanday at 2,00, 5,50
10,50 and 10,15 p. m. On Sanday, 8,50, 10,00 a. m., and 2,00,
4,20, 4,0,5,00,50,10,00 and 10,15 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 5,40 a. m., and 4,40 p. m.
daily except Sanday.

day, 8.90, 16.20 g. m., 2.00, 8.40, 8.20, 10.00 and 10.10 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6.40 g. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily, except Sanday.

For Annapolis, 6.40 g. m. and 4.40 p. m., daily, except Sanday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSRURG HALLWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON HALLIDAD.

For Alexandria, 7, 7.20, 3.20 and 11.20 g. m., 4.25, 6.20, s.m.d 11.20 p. m., on Sundays at 7.00, 5.c and 11.20 g. m. and 8 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 7.00 and 11.10 g. m. daily, and 5 p. m. b. daily, except Sanday.

Trains inave & lexandria for Washington, 6, s.c. and 10 a. m., fash, p. m., and 12 mid-right. On Sunday at 8.00 p. m., and 12 mid-right. On Sunday at 8.00 p. m., and 12 mid-right. On Sunday at 8.00 and 10 a. m., 7 and 3.00 p. m., and 12 mid-right. D. s. m., and 12 mid-right.

had b. m. Thormation, sleeping and parlor car an commodations can be produced at the offices morth-cast corner of Thirteenth at reet and Paintylvania weenine and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bagginge to destination from hotels and residences.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent, FRANK THOMSON, General Manager